

Allies Advance on 12-Mile Front; Dominate Fismes; Foe in New Trap

U. S. Increases Carmen's Pay; May Raise Fare

P. S. C., Looking to Advance Here, Asks Aid of the President

New 6 or 7 Cent Pieces Predicted

Recommendation Is Made That Raise Be Allowed Only for War Period

The passing of the nickel as the unit of fare on urban and suburban traction lines both in this city and throughout the country was foreshadowed in significant developments yesterday. A six-cent or seven-cent fare on subway, elevated and surface lines of New York City, it is predicted, will be ordered within a month as a war measure. The minting of a new coin is an added possibility.

The War Labor Board at Washington yesterday ordered sweeping wage increases of from 35 to 65 per cent to 50,000 employees of street railways operating in sixteen cities. The board also urged President Wilson to recommend special legislation to provide for a Federal inquiry into the financial situation of transit lines.

Direct appeal to President Wilson was made yesterday by the Public Service Commission of this district on behalf of the New York City companies. It urged him to appoint a Federal board to cooperate with state and municipal authorities to readjust wages and rates of fares.

P. S. C. Asks Wilson To Assist in Plan To Raise Car Fares

The Public Service Commission yesterday recommended to President Wilson the appointment of a street railway administrator, or board of three, to advise with the local authorities on the question of granting wage increases. "But," said the commissioners, "any increases granted should be of course for the war period only."

Federal assistance in solving street railway problems is being urged on the ground that in spite of the "bankruptcy" cry of some of the traction companies the lines must be kept running to their full limit to facilitate the travel of war workers.

Opinion prevailed yesterday that the present 5 cent rate would be raised to 6 cents and possibly 7 cents in less than a month. An official of the New York Railway Company said that to overcome the inconvenience of handling pennies a new 6 or 7 cent coin would have to be minted.

"The good old nickel, which from time immemorial has been an easy passport from anywhere to anywhere within the city, is as good as gone," he said. "A nickel is worth only 3 cents now. There will undoubtedly be a new coin minted to meet the new carfare."

An increase of even 1 cent in the fare would cost New Yorkers millions annually. On the basis of 1,918,812,000 fares collected last year, a 1-cent increase would amount to \$19,181,120 aggregate increase in the revenue of all the New York lines. A 7-cent fare, or 2 cents increase over the present rate, would net the companies \$38,362,000 additional.

Daniels Opposed to Foreign Decorations

Naval Men Are Permitted to Accept Them Under Recent Army Laws

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The acceptance of British decorations, conferred by King George on certain American naval officers, is said to have displeased Secretary of the Navy Daniels to the point where he may make known his feelings to the officers involved.

Secretary Daniels expressed his opinion indirectly on the matter some time ago, when he congratulated Vice-Admiral Sims, head of the American naval officers abroad, on his declination of a decoration proffered by King George.

The head of the navy will issue no order against the acceptance of foreign decorations by officers in the naval service, however, because of the exemption provision in the last army bill authorizing men in both the military and naval establishments to accept honors and decorations conferred by Allied governments. Friends of the Secretary say he had known at the time this provision in the army bill was pending that it would apply to the navy he would have opposed it.

German Flour Ration Is Reported Restored

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 1.—The flour ration in Germany will again be raised to 200 grammes on August 19, according to a dispatch from Berlin. The first mealless week also will begin August 19. As a substitute seven pounds of potatoes will be supplied.

The flour ration of Germany was 200 grammes daily per person (7.05 ounces) up to June 6, when it was reduced to 160 grammes (5.6 ounces).

Baker Bill to Extend Draft Ages Is Ready

Congress May Be Urged to Call Men 19 to 36 Into Service

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—War Department recommendations for enlarging the army for the extension of draft age limitations in order to provide new reservoirs of man power to back up the forces already at the front will be laid before Congress next week. Members of the two military committees have been recalled to Washington by the chairman in order to expedite the bill. In announcing, following a conference with Chairman Dent, of the House committee, that his increased army project was virtually ready, Secretary Baker would not say what age limits had been settled on, nor indicate in any way the size of the army which he is planning.

"I do not want to say what the ages will be," he said, "because the concurrent action of the two houses is necessary to secure assent to them. I had a conference with Mr. Dent this morning and went over with him the full plan, involving the suggested ages. I am to have a conference with Senator Chamberlain as soon as he gets back."

Revision Both Ways

"Any suggestion to extend the draft ages is to produce in Class 1 an adequate number of men for the enlarged military programme. If the ages are revised they will have to be either below twenty-one or above thirty-one, or both. I think it will be the latter."

The only specific information regarding the new age limits to be drawn from Mr. Baker was a statement that he had been asked to extend the ages to twenty-one and thirty-six will be recommended.

Secretary Baker has heretofore announced that his policy in recommending any change in draft ages would be to seek a sufficient number of men to meet the needs in such ages as would least disturb the economic situation at home. The bulk of the new forces, in his view, should be drawn from the youngest class of men physically able to stand the strain of modern warfare.

250,000 a Month

As to the size of the army for which this increased Class 1 is necessary no official has dropped a hint, with the exception of General March, who is announcing the creation of a July schedule of six new divisions, followed by an August schedule of the same number, and who has indicated the embarkation upon such a monthly program. At this rate approximately 250,000 men a month will be sent overseas, their places in the home cantonnments to be taken by 250,000 new men.

It is not certain that the department is aiming at the creation of a force of any definite size. There are now upward of 1,200,000 American troops overseas or en route. Secretary Baker said to-day the shipment rate of the early part of July had been maintained throughout the month, although he did not have available the total shipment. Under the 250,000 a month suggestion and without mishap to the supply line, October should see 2,000,000 Americans overseas, and the opening of the spring campaign of 1919, when many officers believe the final scenes of the German defeat will be played in a great combined drive against the German lines, might easily see 3,000,000 ready for action, with another force of substantially 2,000,000 organized at home.

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New 'H' System Brings Worst Subway Jam

Thousands Lost at Times Square Station as the Routes Are Changed

Many Carried Far From Their Homes

Shuttle Service Failure at 42d Street Adds Greatly to Confusion

Thousands of persons were lost last night in the subway at Times Square, owing to the confusion resulting from the opening of the new "H" section of the Manhattan underground system.

While city officials, interborough officials, members of the Public Service Commission and several hundred guests enjoyed a comfortable first trip over the new West and East Side lines and were celebrating the opening of the new service at the Astor Hotel, a great throng of bewildered citizens jammed the old Times Square subway station, scurrying back and forth between the central point and the shuttle stations connecting with the new up and down town lines in an almost vain effort to find trains which would carry them home.

The old service from Times Square to the express station at Grand Central was entirely cut off by the new arrangement. The shuttle service, which took its place, went bad, the trains running at long intervals, and general confusion resulted. The congestion on the trains when they did arrive to take off the waiting and disgruntled crowds surpassed anything ever heard of before in the sad history of the underground strap hangers.

Look in Vain for Trains

Hundreds of people who looked for trains to take them uptown from Times Square looked in vain. Several score of interborough guides per-

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German Chancellor Reported in Holland

(By The United Press)
LONDON, Aug. 1.—Former Foreign Minister von Kuehlmann and former Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg are rumored to have appeared in Holland. "The Daily Mail" announced to-day.

The newspaper pointed out this may possibly mean a renewal of the German peace offensive in connection with the new open letter of Lord Lansdowne.

U-Boat Sinks Bark 550 Miles Off U.S. Coast

British Steamer Lands Crew of 18 From Portuguese Ship

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Portuguese bark Porto was sunk by a German submarine 550 miles off the Atlantic coast on July 27, the Navy Department announced to-day. The crew of eighteen men has been landed at an American port by a British steamer.

After overhauling the bark the submarine's crew destroyed it with bombs placed in the cargo of cotton. No further details were given, but it was assumed that the crew was permitted to take to the small boats. The Porto was bound from Savannah for Oporto.

This is the first official word of a submarine operating off the coast received here since a sea wolf appeared suddenly off the Massachusetts seaboard eleven days ago and shelled a tug and the barges it was towing. This occurred several days after the United States cruiser San Diego had been destroyed off Fire Island, N. Y., presumably by a mine planted by the submarine.

There was no information to show that the submarine which sank the Porto was the same one that attacked the tug and barges, but it was assumed that it was. There have been several unofficial reports recently of steamers sending radio messages that they were being attacked off the coast, but if they were destroyed their crews have not yet been landed on American shores so far as the Navy Department has been advised.

Tuesday night a British ship put into an Atlantic port with its stern damaged and its cook wounded by a piece of shrapnel. The crew told a story of a five-hour running fight with a giant U-boat 600 miles east of Sandy Hook.

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Lloyd George Urges Stern Peace Penalty

Premier Would Make the Terms Consistent With Duration of Conflict

Insists on Harmony Of Policy With U. S.

Cites Kaiser's Methods to Stress Need for Economic Combination

LONDON, Aug. 1.—"No man should boast until the battle is over. But all men who know are pleased at the way it is going."

Premier Lloyd George thus commented in addressing a deputation of 200 members of the National Union of Manufacturers, whom he met yesterday for a discussion of after-the-war commercial problems.

"We must necessarily, in whatever policy we proclaim," said the Premier, "keep in touch and be in complete accord first with our dominions, and, second, with our Allies. There is a good deal of discussion about a league of nations. I am certainly one of those who believe in it. But there are two leagues of nations already in existence—the British Empire and the great alliance against the Central Powers."

Referring to the Paris resolutions, he said:

"Up to the present time America has expressed no opinion upon them, and it is vitally important that the policy of America and that of this country should be in complete agreement on economic, as well as other problems. An agreement among the Allies means that the economic fate of the world will be in the hands of the great Allied powers federated together at present."

After discussing the necessity of promoting after-war industries essential to the country economically and militarily, the Premier continued:

"The longer the war lasts the sterner

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U-Boats Being Sunk Faster Than Ever

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer and government spokesman, stated in the House of Commons to-day that German submarines were being sunk at a far greater rate than heretofore.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The submarine is no longer a determining factor in the war, and statements by Emperor William in a proclamation to the German army and navy that submarines "are tenaciously attacking and fighting the vital forces which are streaming across the sea" are without foundation, Secretary Daniels said to-day.

"The reduction in sinkings has been steady," Mr. Daniels said. "The submarine, as a leading, important factor in the war, is ended. It is always a menace as long as there is one in the seas, and we are losing ships and will continue to lose ships now and then, but as for its being a determining factor in the war, that fear is ended."

American Guns Blast a Path For New Gain

Let-Up in Enemy's Artillery Fire Indicates He Is Retiring to Vesle

(By The Associated Press)
WITH THE FRENCH ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, Aug. 1 (8 P. M.).—The American troops pushed forward their lines at certain points Thursday on the center of the Rheims-Soissons salient, notwithstanding the resistance of the Germans, who did not give ground on some sectors until they actually had been shot from their positions.

The Germans are desperately clinging to their strongholds at Nesles and in Meunier Wood, northeast of Ronchères, but the Americans have gained a hold on the northern edge of the Meunier Wood. The Nesles Forest is under the range of the American heavy guns.

Enemy Guns Active

Aviators report that the Germans are rushing up reinforcements, including tanks. The enemy's heavy guns are pounding the Nesles and Meunier woods unmercifully.

Observers and prisoners who had been brought behind the lines previously reported the forests as having been jammed with German troops and also with large quantities of supplies. The German losses in men, therefore, must have been very great, as the heavy guns started shelling the woods several days ago.

The Allied troops continued to-day to encounter barbed wire. Between Seringes and Serzy there were woven fields of wire entanglements. At creek crossings and in the valleys the German machine gunners held their commanding positions until the heavy guns of the French and Americans blasted a way through the wire and ousted the enemy from his positions. Some of the enemy machine gunners stuck to their posts under terrific fire until they were killed.

Sway Back and Forth

The American heavy artillery commands the village of Chamery, north-east of Serzy, the Americans having wrested the hill beyond the last-named village from the Germans in a battle lasting for hours. The lines swayed back and forth many times, but the Americans eventually pushed the Germans back. This fighting was in the open, and the American infantrymen showed great courage.

To the north of Cierges the Americans also advanced their line. The light began early Thursday for the possession of a farm, from which the Americans swept away the Germans. North of Serzy the Americans crossed wheat fields that had been planted by French peasants, the crops of which had been partially garnered by the Germans. What remained of the wheat was recovered by the Americans.

There was much aerial activity throughout Thursday. The Germans sent out large numbers of aviators, who appeared to be determined to protect the forests from the Allied airmen. There were numerous battles in the air. (Noo.)—The Germans used less artillery late yesterday against the attacking forces on this front, depending more upon their machine gunners for defending their lines. The fact coupled with stories of prisoners and deserters, tends to strengthen the belief that they are planning a withdrawal to new positions along the River Vesle.

A deserter who came into the lines last night declared that orders had been issued for a series of retrograde movements until Fismes, on the Vesle, had been reached.

American and French troops launched an attack Wednesday afternoon from Seringes to Cierges, on the center of

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Franco-American Fire Near Rozoy Hems in Germans

Cramoissele and Entire Meunier Forest Occupied, and All Roads to Great Enemy Supply Base Are Brought Under Allied Guns in Day of Violent Fighting

General Retreat to River Vesle Is Believed To Be Under Way

British and French Smash On Two Miles and Capture Beugneux and Cierges; Rheims Cathedral District and West Part of City Afire

By Wilbur Forrest
(Special Cable to The Tribune)
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WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Aug. 1 (evening).—General Mangin's Franco-American forces north of the Ourcq began an attack at daybreak to-day from Le Plessier-Huleu to Fere-en-Tardenois (a front of about twelve miles on the west side of the salient). Before noon, Hill 205, overlooking all the communications as far as Fismes, was taken in violent fighting.

Cramoissele, four miles northwest of Fere-en-Tardenois, and the entire Meunier Wood, seven miles southeast of Fere-en-Tardenois, were captured in the stiffest struggle. Enemy troops now occupying the Hartennes-Grand Rozoy salient and enfladed by the Allied artillery fire are in a most delicate situation.

The enemy artillery on Wednesday carried out a heavy bombardment along the whole line, including the regions east and west of Rheims, and made raids at several points, presumably in an effort to "feel out" the Allied intentions.

The cathedral quarter of Rheims was aflame yesterday evening, as was also the western part of that martyred city.

In their two-mile advance north of Grand Rozoy the Franco-British forces also captured the villages of Beugneux and Cramoissele, and took more than six hundred prisoners. General Foch announced last night.

In the second two-mile drive, farther south, the Allies occupied Cierges, crushing another German pocket in the battle-line, according to the French War Office.

Near the tip of the great salient a sharp local operation threw the enemy back and captured the village of Romigny. One hundred Germans were taken prisoner.

Bitter Battle Rages Beyond Ourcq; Last German Rail Line Under Fire

(By The Associated Press)
WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 1 (Evening).—General Mangin, with the French and British troops of his command, is fighting a severe battle north of the Ourcq River and is making considerable progress.

After taking the village of Grand Rozoy, northwest of Fere-en-Tardenois, the Allied troops advanced to le Fleisier Wood, where the combatants are in the closest of grips and the combat is extraordinarily fierce.

The heights north of Grand Rozoy have fallen into the hands of the Allies, and at several points the Allied troops have approached within five miles of the railroad leading to Bazoches, which is the only railroad that can be used by the Germans for maintaining communication.

With the fall of darkness to-night fighting continued between the Allies and the Germans on the western side of the Soissons-Rheims salient. Allied

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